

Swamp Coolers

- Can cool air temperatures in dry conditions
- Minimal effect in high humidity
- Risks creating mosquito breeding sites without proper maintenance



Misting Fans

- Lowers air temperatures in hot and dry conditions
- Must be used in well ventilated or outdoor areas otherwise humidity will increase
- Risk of slips and falls



Ice Towels*

- Can reduce body temperature and heart strain in conditions up to 113°F (45°C)
- Requires access to ice
- Labor-intensive to prepare

*Crushed ice wrapped in a damp towel applied to the neck and chest



Drink Cold Water

- Can provide internal cooling
- Drink water at a comfortable temperature (~50°F/~10°C) to increase hydration
- If the person has already started sweating it won't be effective at cooling them down

*Based on research published in Lancet: Reducing the health effects of hot weather and heat extremes: from personal cooling strategies to green cities by Ollie Jay and colleagues.



Low-Cost/No-Cost Ways to Stay Cool

New public health guidance is available about personal cooling strategies that can help you stay safe.





Electric Fans

- Can cool down young healthy adults up to 108°F (42°C) in 50% humidity
- Not as effective in low humidity or in older adults over 65 years, unless accompanied by self-misting
- Increases dehydration, so make sure to drink an extra glass of water per hour to prevent this



Self-Misting

- Can reduce
 dehydration and heat
 strain up to 117°F
 (47°C) if misting is able
 to keep skin wet
- Can be used during power outages
- Doesn't work as effectively with high clothing coverage



Foot Soaking*

- Can reduce heat
 discomfort and
 dehydration in hot and
 humid conditions
- Can be used during power outages
- Risk of slips and falls

*Soak feet above the ankles in **68°F** (20°C) water



Wet Clothing

- Reduces heat loss without needing to sweat
- Can be used during power outages
- Clothing must be re-soaked around every hour